

THE PROGRESS

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Shreveport, - - - La.

A LOS ANGELES lad of thirteen years deliberately murdered a playmate. The question "What shall we do with our boys?" seems to be growing more complex.

MAYOR WASHINGTON of St. Louis has been giving the students of Deary college some advice. He says, "aim low." "Timothy Titcomb" advanced this idea years ago when he ridiculed the practice of telling every boy that he should try to be president of the United States. "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches," which is the old Hebrew for saying that a worthy gripman is better than a bad senator.

A KANSAS CITY man who contracted the habit of telling his wife that she "looked like a gorilla" and "dressed like a gey," has become the defendant in a suit for divorce in the circuit court. The woman has turned and the law has been invoked to settle the question whether there is any protection for a woman's pride against the brutality of men who have no eye for the beautiful and no appreciation of the subtle art which is displayed in the arrangement of the feminine toilet. Nothing but a liberal alimony can wipe out such an injury.

THAT man M. Turpin who is alleged to have presented to France the infernal machine for which he refused Germany's 1,000,000 francs claims too much for it. He recently declared that the figures given as to four discharges in a quarter of an hour, each belching 25,000 projectiles, only represented a minimum. He believed that his gun could be brought to such a pitch of perfection as to enable those using it to sweep several army corps off a field of battle as by a gust of wind. The suspicion grows that M. Turpin is to the military what the Keely motor man was to mechanics.

THE flag of the Kearsarge has been brought to New York by a patriotic merchant captain, who prevented it from being kept by the wreckers. There is something very queer about the whole Kearsarge business, something very discreditable to the officers of the ship. Though the whole ship's company were got ashore, the logbook was left on the wreck and was procured weeks afterwards by a yacht owner and forwarded to the navy department, which will also receive the rescued flag. The officers of the Kearsarge do not appear to have cared as much for the old ship as the rest of the people of the United States.

THERE is apparently no limit to the accommodating spirit of our college authorities when the undergraduates show that they really mean business. One of Yale's crack sprinters was dropped recently because he paid more attention to athletics than he did to his studies. He has been reinstated, however, according to a Boston paper, because he was wanted in the team that has gone to England to contest for athletic honors with Oxford, and it was necessary that he should be a student in regular standing in order to compete. Thus does matter triumph over mind. The faculty undoubtedly feared that if they remained obdurate the whole crowd of sport-loving students would go to some opposite shop.

THAT a Briton dearly loves a lord is an affirmation of some antiquity and general acceptance, but it is not applicable to every Briton, as the case of Labouchere sufficiently attests. He is opposed to the whole somewhat obsolescent and worm-eaten conclave, and wants the lords individually pulled up by the roots and cast upon the general tide of society minus their privileges, immunities and authorities and their coronets, robes and regalia, deeming that they have had the use of them long enough. Labouchere has the courage of his convictions and has a double fulcrum for his lever—one in the house of commons and one in his newspaper—and may yet pry up the foundations of the old order buttressed in the subsoil of so many dynasties and centuries.

THE peaceable election of M. Casimir-Perier as president of the French republic, to succeed the late M. Carnot, most forcibly demonstrates the stability of the government of that great nation. In the past history of that people events such as have occurred within the last few days would have brought forth riot and bloodshed all over the land. A new president is elected without the slightest friction, and the wheels of government continue unmolested in their orderly course. These facts show in a stronger light than ever before the true greatness of that wonderful people. France is a nation of patriots in the highest and best sense of the term. It is filled with the true spirit of freedom, and the republic being grounded in the hearts of the people, will endure as long as time shall last.

THE English clergy cannot leave off sorrowing because the prime minister indulges in horse-racing. Their protests, it is feared, will be ineffectual. The real way to cure Rosebery would be to put up a racer that can beat anything in his stables.

THE birth of a boy prince to the house of York, with the consequent shift of the line of succession from the children of the Princess Louise, gives special pertinence to the query by Lady Macbeth, "The thane of Fife had a wife; where is she now?"

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

Contestations From all Parts of the Pelican State.

The legislature has adjourned. The governor has signed the baby bond bill, the school teachers back pay bill, the inebriate's bill, the bill establishing a recorder's court in the Third municipal district of New Orleans, the bill creating a board of arbitration to settle disputes between labor and capital, the Ware insurance bill, the bill authorizing the election of police jurors, the election bill, the bill abolishing the office of examiner of police accounts, the election bill and the bill increasing the salary of Superintendent Eason.

The amendments of the senate to Dymond's bill consolidating the bureau of agriculture and bureau of immigration were concurred in by the house recently. The amendments prevent Col. Hawkes from being legislated out of office by providing that the act only take effect in May, 1896. The salary is increased to \$2500.

Town Thurmond, a negro, while at work on a building at Shreveport recently fell from the fifth story to the ground and broke his neck. He was handling a joist at the time and slipped, falling head down. His head struck first and he remained in this position as if standing on his head until removed by his collaborators.

The new state law on lotteries, for the bill is now a law, is rigid in its provisions, and in future there need be no reason for the failure of the authorities to drive out of the state every wildcat lottery that is now running in the city of New Orleans in defiance of law.

The other evening while Henry Simmons was asleep in a chair in the barroom at No. 28 North Franklin street, New Orleans, he was robbed of his watch, valued at \$25, and his pocketbook, containing \$15 in cash. A negro woman was arrested on suspicion.

At Thibodaux the other night tin pans, horns, bells and various other musical instruments blended together in an old-fashioned charivari in sounds such as have not been heard at that place for many years. All because a widower saw proper to marry a young lady.

Gas was recently discovered on the K. A. Jones place north of Moorings station, Caddo parish, while workmen were driving a well. After reaching the depth of twenty feet the gas rushed up and was lighted, the blaze extending upward twenty feet.

Recently at their residence, 279 Clara street, New Orleans, Hammond Lewis and wife, colored, had a row during which the woman was struck over the head with some blunt instrument and severely wounded by Lewis, who escaped.

The establishment of J. S. Hatcher, formerly the Southern Hardware company at Shreveport, has been closed by attachments taken out by John Simmons company for \$150 and the First national bank for \$5420.

There was a wreck on the dummy line of the Isabella company at Kentwood recently. The engine passed over the bridge safely, but the next four cars went through, being heavily loaded with logs.

Representative Besancon is delighted at the fact that the governor has signed his bill making an appropriation of \$8000 for land for the use of the Southern university, a colored institution.

Seventy-five girls working in the Maginnis cotton mills at New Orleans are out on strike. The mill has shut down. Their wages were cut 10 per cent, leaving them an insufficiency for support.

The baby bond bill, as amended, making the maximum of settlement fifty cents, finally passed the senate by a vote of 24 to 6. The house promptly concurred in the amendment.

A good rain fell at Conshatta recently. Corn had begun to suffer, but this rain will save it. Cotton is in good condition and promising. A large area has been set out in sweet potatoes.

Recently a colored boy named Moses H. Washington, aged 9 years, living at Algiers, was drowned while bathing in the river. The body was recovered.

The governor has vetoed the bill making an appropriation to pay the estate of M. Crocker the amount of judgment obtained against the state.

John Field, a negro, cut his former mistress, Ida Davis, six times about the back, arms and head one night recently at New Orleans.

The late legislature passed 168 bills, fourteen joint resolutions amending the constitution, and six concurrent resolutions.

The impeachment proceedings in New Orleans against Recorder Whitaker have been ended, and he was acquitted.

Crops are in good condition in the vicinity of Lake Providence.

The house passed the proposed constitutional amendment, increasing the salary of the governor to \$5000.

B. Ballman, a New Orleans fireman "tanked up" recently, and was arrested and fined \$5 or \$10 days.

Contrary to expectation, the inebriates' bill finally passed the house and was sent to the governor.

Kid Barnett has been acquitted of the charge of murder by a jury at Shreveport.

The bill to provide trailing dogs for sheriffs passed the house.

FORMAL CONFERENCE.

REPUBLICAN MEMBERS FOR THE FIRST TIME

Allowed to Attend the Sittings of the Conference—A Sugar Day is Stopped for the Present—A Voluntary Bankruptcy Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The first formal conference on the tariff with all the senate and house members, both Democratic and Republican, was held yesterday and continued only an hour. An adjournment was then taken until 2 o'clock. The proceedings of the full conference consisted in an effort on the part of the Democratic members to enlighten their Republican colleagues upon the elements of disagreement between the Democratic members of the two houses, without revealing the methods by which they have sought to get together, or the details of the proceedings of the Democratic conferences.

They Cannot Agree.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Democratic members of the conference committee adjourned earlier than usual yesterday, and the situation at adjournment, from the best information, was that the conferees were far from an agreement, and that in a short time a disagreement would be reported to the senate and house. The question which has been agitating the members seems to be just what kind of a report to make, but the impression seemed to be that it would be of a general disagreement with perhaps some of the main points specified. It had not been decided to call in the Republican members of the conference committee when adjournment was taken, but it is possible that the full conference may meet to-day or to-morrow. It was evident from what could be learned that the meeting showed a tendency to get further apart than before, and that the discussion of the main questions showed that there would have to be instructions from the respective houses before the conferees would feel warranted in receding from the positions they have taken from the first.

Pacific Railway Debt.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—By a meeting which lasted all day the house committee on Pacific railways was able Saturday to finish the problem which it has had up throughout the session, and to reach a practical agreement on a plan for the settlement of the debts of the Central and Union Pacific railways. The bill, which will be reported to the house will be the main features of one introduced by Chairman Reilly with some important amendments of the second draft of it. The time for settlement of the debt to the government is fixed at fifty years, semi-annual payments in liquidation of it to be made. Interest is to be at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

A Sugar Day.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—There was no meeting of Texans and Louisiana people yesterday on the sugar reciprocity treaty with Hawaii. Col. Cunningham's argument against the said treaty, whereby sugar is introduced free, had a strong effect and the Texans and Louisiana people concluded to make a play on the conference committee. But just about the time they were making their play they received some kind of a hint from the conference committee which was in effect that a demonstration at this time might hurt stopped the whole proceeding and so there was no meeting.

Bankruptcy Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The house passed the Bailey voluntary bankruptcy bill yesterday by a vote of 127 to 81 and devoted the remainder of the day to business reported from the judiciary committee. Only two bills, however, were disposed of, one to create an additional circuit judge for the eighth judicial circuit, and the other making United States railroad corporations for the purpose of jurisdiction legal citizens of the state through which they pass or into which they go.

Arbitration Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Yesterday a bill was introduced in the senate by Mr. Davis of Minnesota, by request, placing dining and sleeping car companies under the interstate commerce law. Senator George of Mississippi introduced a bill to amend the act for the appointment of a board of arbitration between companies engaged in transporting passengers and their employes, approved October, 1888.

Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—In the senate Saturday consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was resumed, but it was passed owing to the tendency of some senators to filibuster and the lack of a quorum, and at 1:15 the senate adjourned.

Arbitration Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Representative Springer has asked to have his bill for a national board of arbitration which was referred to the judiciary railroad committee, transferred to the jurisdiction of the committee on labor, which has charge of two similar bills.

Bailey's Bankrupt Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Bailey bill, which the house considered yesterday, is purely a voluntary bankruptcy measure. It is limited in its

operation to two years. Under it property is administered according to state laws, thus creating no officer or new machinery for its execution. The bill provides that if any debtor owing \$200 or more shall execute an assignment, valid according to the laws of the state where he resides, and as to his property situation elsewhere valid according to the law of the place where it is located, and also in accordance with its own requirements, he shall be discharged from his debts. The only requirements which the bill itself exacts are that the assignment shall include all of the debtor's property not exempt, and shall be for the equal benefit of all creditors without preference, except for debts due labor and to the state and general government. It exempts such property as may be exempt from forced sales under the law of the debtor's domicile.

The Senate at Work.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The river and harbor appropriation bill, which usually gives rise to a sharp debate and consumes from three days to a week for its completion, was passed yesterday. Another important bill, the legislative, executive and judicial bill, was immediately taken up and put well on its way toward passing before the senate adjourned. The early part of the day's proceedings was enlivened by a discussion of Mr. Hale's resolution inquiring whether there was a meeting of the conferees on the tariff bill. Besides the author of the resolution, Senators Aldrich, Allison and Sherman expressed their condemnation of "star chamber" methods of considering the bill now involved. Mr. Voorhees replied that he had been actuated by an overwhelming desire to hurry the bill through its last stage in not inviting the Republican members to the meetings. It was necessary that the majority should first formulate some line of action for themselves, after which a full conference would be called.

Some Outside Talk.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—A Republican senator who is in position to know as much about the matter as any man of either party in the senate, states that the senate conferees have stated to the house conferees that the concessions were made after due deliberation, after due protests, after a hard fight and then only to get the bill through the senate. More than this these concessions must be adhered to in the conference or the senate would rise up and smite the bill. The hand of Mr. Gorman is in the business. Adhering to his statement made on the floor of the senate that the bill could not be made without the concessions, he now says that the conditions have not changed and conciliation to the the conservatives is as important now as then.

Why Make Concessions.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Senators Gray and Lindsay of the senate sugar trust investigating committee, were in conference yesterday over the report which the committee is preparing. It is understood that they had under consideration suggestions made as to points which should be embodied in the report by Senators Davis and Lodge. They are anxious that the Republican senators should agree with them upon a report, and it is believed that they will make material concessions in order to secure this result.

The Senate's Action.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The appropriations bills are fast being considered, and at the present rate of progress it is probable that next week will see them all disposed of. Yesterday two more important bills were passed, the army and the fortifications appropriations bills, while some progress was made on the rivers and harbors bill. Several bills of minor importance were passed, and conferees were appointed on the military academy and diplomatic and consular appropriation bills.

Did Not Little.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The house transacted no business Saturday before the hour arrived which had been set apart by special rule for eulogizing the late Representative G. W. Houck of Ohio. Many addresses were made in his memory. After presenting a bill for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Eagle Point, Dubuque, the house went into committee of the whole to consider the bill for the creation of a retired list of disabled officers of the revenue marine service.

Board of Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Representative Springer of Illinois has introduced a bill to create a national board of arbitration, which follows in its main features the suggestions on the subject by President Cleveland's message of 1888. The board is to be a part of the department of justice and is to consist of three members appointed by the president or two appointed members and the commissioner of labor. The members shall hold office for six years at a salary of \$5000.

Texas Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The river and harbor bill went through the senate yesterday. The Texas items in it met with no opposition. Senator Coke being on the committee which had charge of it and having Texas appropriations nicely arranged before it came before that body.

Last Forfeiture Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—By virtue of the adoption of a special order the house was able to reach a vote on the McRae land grant forfeiture bill yesterday afternoon and it was passed.

ON TOP OF MT. ARARAT.

Nothing But Snow Covers the Peak Where the Ark Was Moored.

Mount Ararat has two tops, a few hundred yards apart, sloping, on the eastern and western extremities, into rather prominent abutments, and separated by a snow valley, or depression, from fifty to 100 feet in depth. Thus, in the Century write Messrs. Allen and Sachtleben, the two young Americans who made a bicycle tour round the world.

"The eastern top on which we were standing, was quite extensive, and thirty to forty feet lower than its western neighbor. Both tops are hummocks on the huge dome of Ararat, like the humps on the back of a camel, on neither one of which is there a vestige of anything but snow.

"There remained just a little trace of the crosses left by Parrot and Chodzko, as of the ark itself. We remembered the pictures we had seen in our nursery books, which represented this mountain-top covered with green grass, and Noah sleeping out of the ark, in the bright, warm sunshine, before the receding waves; and now we looked around and saw this very spot covered with perpetual snow. Nor did we see any evidence whatever of a former existing crater, except perhaps the snow-filled depression we have just mentioned. There was nothing about this perpetual snow-field, and the freezing atmosphere that was chilling us to the bone, to remind us that we were on the top of an extinct volcano that once trembled with the convulsions of subterranean heat.

"The view from this towering height was immeasurably extensive, and almost too grand. All detail was lost—all color, all outline; even the surrounding mountains seemed to be but excrecent ridges of the plain. Then, too, we could catch only occasional glimpses, as the clouds shifted to and fro. At one time they opened up beneath us, and revealed the Aras valley with its glittering ribbon of silver at an abysmal depth below. Now and then we could descry the black volcanic peaks of Ali Ghez fort; miles away to the north-west, and on the southwest the low mountains that obscure the town of Bayazid. Of the Caucasus, the mountains about Erzerum on the west, and lake Van on the south, and even of the Caspian sea, all of which are said to be in Ararat's horizon, we could see absolutely nothing."

Unless Without Stopping.

A New York wood dealer, who handles many cargoes of cordwood annually, finding that the time consumed in unloading carts at the yard amounted to a considerable item of expense, has invented a cart by which this item is eliminated entirely. The cart has a horizontal platform hung low between a pair of wheels on a crank axle. The platform is held in place by a button shutting into a slot in the forward part of the frame of the cart. The driver backs up to the string piece on the wharf and his cart is loaded. Then he drives to the yard and when he is at the spot where it is desired to unload the wood he simply turns the button and releases the platform and the platform tips backward, and thus the cart unloads itself. The driver never stops at all—he just keeps right on to the wharf again. The operation is so extremely simple and so obviously economical that it is a delight to the eye of even the most casual observer.

London Stone.

Most travelers while in London pay a visit to "London Stone." This historic stone is oblong in shape, of a grayish color, and is imbedded in the slabs of the foundation of St. Swithin's church, which is situated right in the heart of the city. This stone was erected by the Romans half a century before the birth of the Savior as the central milestone or point of their possessions in Britain. From it all roads, divisions of property and distances throughout the province were measured. It has been recognized as the heart of England from which all its arteries flowed by every historian or antiquary known to English literature. A feeling has always existed among Englishmen about this stone which was not altogether superstition, that as all distances were reckoned from it so it was in a certain way the base of the stability of England.

Great Art Catalogues.

The work of preparing catalogues for the great sales of art objects held now and then in Europe and America is a matter of great expense and much time. Such an illustrated catalogue is now being prepared in this country. One of the most skillful of artist engravers has been engaged off and on for several years in preparing illustrations, and by the time letter press and illustrations are all ready the catalogue will have become an expensive volume.

A Grand Doll's House.

Perhaps the finest doll's house in England is that ordered by the duchess of Portland for her little daughter, Lady Victoria Bentinck. The reception rooms are hung with brocade, the stairs carpeted, the doors open and shut and the bedrooms are beautifully furnished. For a little New York horess a doll's house has lately been constructed which cost several thousands of pounds.

Wisdom of Childhood.

A little three-year-old girl, while her mother was trying to get her to sleep, became interested in some noise. She was told that it was caused by a cricket, when she sagely observed: "Mamma, I think he ought to be killed."—Pearson's Weekly.

A MIRACLE IN MISSOURI.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE FAR MORE WONDERFUL THAN THE MAGIC OF THE EAST.

The Remarkable Experience of Pathways ter Woodson, of Panama, Mo.—For Ten Years a Cripple—To-Day a Well and Hearty Man.

From the Kansas City Times.

The people of Rich Hill, Mo., and vicinity have recently been startled by a seeming miracle of healing. For years one of the best known men in Bates and Vernon counties has been Mark M. Woodson, now postmaster at Panama, and brother of ex-State Inspector of Mines, C. C. Woodson of this city. The people of Rich Hill, where he formerly resided, and of his present home, remember well the bent form, misshapen almost from the semblance of man, which has painfully bowed its head half to earth and labored snail-like across the walks season after season, and when one day last month it straightened to its full height, threw away the heavy butt of cane which for years had been its only support from total helplessness, and walked erect, firmly, unhesitatingly about the two cities, people looked and wondered. The story of the remarkable case has become the marvel of the two counties. Exactly as Mr. Woodson told it to a Times reporter, it is here published:

"For ten years I have suffered the torments of the damned and have been a useless invalid; to-day I am a well and hearty man, free from almost every touch of pain. I don't think man ever suffered more acute and constant agony than I have since 1881. The rheumatism started then in my right knee, and after weeks of suffering in bed I was at last relieved sufficiently to arise, but it was only to get about on crutches for five years, the ailment having settled in the joint. Despite constant treatment of the most eminent physicians the rheumatism grew worse, and for the last four years I have been compelled to go about bent half toward the ground. In the winter of 1890-91, after the rheumatism had settled into its most chronic form, I went to Kansas City upon advice of my brother, and for six weeks I was treated in one of the largest and best known dispensaries of that city, but without the slightest improvement. Before I came home I secured a strong galvanic battery, this I used for months with the same result. In August, 1892, I went to St. Louis, and there conferred with the widely known Dr. Madd of hospital practice fame, and Dr. Kale of the city hospital. None of them would take my case with any hope of affording me more than temporary relief, and so I came home, weak, doubled with pain, helpless and despondent.

"About this time my attention was called to the account of a remarkable cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People of locomotor ataxia, rheumatism and paralysis. I ordered some of the pills as an experiment. When I began to take them the rheumatism had developed into a phase of paralysis; my leg from the thigh down was cold all the time and could not be kept warm. In a short time the pills were gone, and so was the cane. I was able to attend to the duties of my office, to get about as a well and strong man. I was free from pain and I could enjoy a sound and restful night's sleep, something I had not known for ten years. To-day am practically, and I firmly believe, permanently cured of my terrible and agonizing ailment. No magician of the Far East ever wrought the miracle with his wand that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me."

To verify the story beyond all question of doubt Mr. Woodson made the following affidavit:

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss. COUNTY OF BATES, } I, M. M. Woodson, being duly sworn on my oath, state that the following statements are true and correct as I verily believe. M. M. WOODSON. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of March, 1894.

JOHN D. MOORE, Notary Public. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.

Great Britain's Wealth.

The capitalized wealth of Great Britain was estimated by the statisticians of the board of trade to amount in 1885 to £10,037,436,000, or about \$50,187,180,000. There is no official estimate of the wealth of that country, but a recent unofficial estimate places it at about \$60,000,000,000.

The Condor's Strength.

The enormous strength of the condor is only equaled by his voracity. This immense bird often pounces upon small animals, but from the shape and bluntness of his claws he is unable to carry anything very heavy, so he contents himself with fixing it against the ground with one of his claws, while with the other and his powerful beak he rends it to pieces. Gorged with food, the bird then becomes incapable of flight and may be approached, but any attempt at capture is furiously resisted.